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followed by twenty mottoes, such as "Peace," "Peace, not War," "Life, not Death," "Joy, not Grief," "Wealth, not Want," and "Hope, not Despair." The light infantry brought up the rear—the kindergartners. These little people had a tiny wagon, in which were some wee folk with a dove.

The prevailing color of the pageant was white, the girls all being clad in this pacifist color.

The pageant was reviewed by the distinguished British visitors who were in Chicago in the interests of the Hundred Years of Peace Celebration, and short addresses were delivered from automobiles by representatives of the lands beyond the sea.

Altogether the pageant was a delightful success, reflecting great credit on the resourceful teacher who conceived it. Possibly no school peace pageant so elaborate has ever been seen in America, with the single exception of the picturesque parade of peace floats prepared by the schools of New Britain, Conn., in connection with the New England Peace Congress of 1910.

Resolution Adopted Unanimously by the Massachusetts Peace Society at Its Annual Meeting, May 22d.

The Massachusetts Peace Society, assembled at its annual meeting, solemnly condemns the program of the military party of the country to make Panama a new Gibraltar, and earnestly urges that the fortification of the canal be stayed for the country's sober second thought, to secure, if possible, the realization of the original purpose, clearly contemplated by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, to make the canal as neutral as Suez, the highway of the nations, simply policed, entrusted to the respect and guardianship of all. We believe that it would thus furnish as signal and convincing an illustration of the international security created by mutual confidence as the unfortified Canadian frontier, which has been for a century the safest frontier in the world. By very virtue of its freedom from armaments and the frictions they provoke, this has been a cardinal factor in the steady maintenance of peace between the United States and Great Britain. At this centennial time, when we are proudly and gratefully commemorating this great lesson at the North, we urge the nations not to be betrayed into a menacing and disastrous contrary policy at the South, and we urge the peace party of the country to unite in the demand that the opening and dedication of the canal shall not be, as has been proposed, by a portentous naval demonstration, but by such worthy and fitting observances as shall symbolize and emphasize the significance of this great public work for commerce, civilization, and the friendship of peoples.

Book Notices.

THE RELATION OF WAR TO THE ORIGIN OF THE STATE.
By Rudolf Holsti. Helsingfors, 1913. 313 pp.
Paper.

This treatment, covering such questions as Modern Theories of the State, the Character of Primitive Warfare, the Rise of Human Society, and the Origin of the State, is a scholarly and important contribution. The

authorities are given with most painstaking care. The author does not believe that the State has grown out of the warlike activities of the early man. He holds that primitive societies rest on the primary bonds of kinship, local proximity, and common customs, as well as common superstitious observances. The author finds many instances of express treaties of peace among primitive peoples. Because of these intertribal regulations, friendly intercourse between neighboring communities occurs, rendering possible that process of material and mental development out of which modern civilization has developed. It is this definite constructive process that constitutes the fundamental basis of the State in its primitive form, and not wars.

LES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE—A STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin. 536 pp. Paper.

Baron d'Estournelles first came to America in 1902. He was here also in 1907 upon the invitation of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, when he helped in the foundation of the American Association for International Conciliation. He was again in this country in 1911, at which time he made an extended tour throughout the United States. The Baron has brought together in this stirring volume of 536 pages his impressions of our country, its manners, its hopes, and its fears. We have in this book impressions so various as of base ball and Barrett Wendell; of Buffalo Bill and dry farming; of American women and the Japanese question; the negroes and the Mormons; Pittsburgh and Rock Creek Park in Washington; our universities and the wines of California. Our history, politics, and art have interested this distinguished and facile Frenchman. This book, like a dozen or more others from his pen, is worth while. It will be of interest to all Americans—at least when once it is translated into English.

THE PATRIOTISM OF DENYS MAHON. By F. S. Hallowes. London: Headley Brothers. 14 Bishops-gate, E. C. 390 pp.

Mrs. Hallowes' new novel, "The Patriotism of Denys Mahon," will be welcomed in libraries on both sides of the ocean.

A descriptive history of the peace movement is ingeniously woven into a plot of real interest—that is, around the story of the son of an English soldier of the highest honor, Denys Mahon, a young man of strong principle, fine physique, stalwart and virile, who is convinced of the right of the peace teachings, even against his own inclinations and his father's wish that he enter the army, where a brilliant career, high rank, and military distinction await him. Being convinced of the right of the cause, he devotes himself to it completely.

The book is well done in many particulars. Lady Irene, an ardent pacifist, beautiful, intellectual, unselfish, and well poised, is sharply contrasted with Esmé, a self-loving, flashy woman, devoid of principle. The effect of the peace idea upon Colonel Mahon is followed with interest, and his final reluctant recognition of the right of it is typical of the effect of the movement on not a few conservative military people.

If a novel is to be estimated by the lessons it teaches, this book may claim two: First, that ardent adherents